Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 74] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY [No. 13

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Sanctions the continuance of the scheme for granting Taccavi Loans to Coffee Planters in the State for one more year from 1st May 1939.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4059-70—L. R. 240-37-3, dated 7th March 1938, according sanction to the continuance of the scheme for granting Taccavi Loans to Coffee Planters in the State for a year, *i.e.*, till the end of April 1939.

2. Letter No. C. 2368—37-38, dated 4th March 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending the continuance of the scheme for a further period of one year from 1st May 1939.

ORDER No. R. 4623-34—L. R. 389-38-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH MARCH 1939.

The Revenue Commissioner reports that the scheme of granting Taccavi Loans to the Coffee Planters extended for a year in the Government order read above has been extremely helpful to coffee planters, particularly to those of limited means and recommends that the scheme may be continued for a further period of one year from 1st May 1939, the work relating to the scheme being, as hitherto, entrusted to the Sub-Division Officers of Chikmagalur and Saklespur in the districts of Kadur and Hassan, respectively, and the typist attached to the Chikmagalur Sub-Division being also continued.

2. He further requests that a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 may be made in the budget of the next year for granting these loans and that an additional allotment of Rs. 34,000 may be sanctioned for payment to be made during the months of May and June 1939.

3. In the circumstances reported, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to intimate, towards the end of May 1939, the additional grant required, so that a demand for the additional amount may be placed before the Legislative Council.

4. The grant of loans will be regulated by the rules issued with Government Order No. R. 5060-72—L. R. 109-36-7, dated 3rd June 1937, as modified by Government Order dated 7th March 1938, read above.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1938.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1938, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, with his letters No. G2. 3233-48—37-38, dated 23rd December 1938 and 20th January 1939.

ORDER No. E. 3169-3230—EDN. 40-38-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD MARCH 1939.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. E. G. McAlpine, M.A., DIP. EDN., V.D., J.P., was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year till 3rd May 1938, when he availed himself of combined leave for 7 months and 21 days. During the rest of the year Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.ED., officiated as Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—Mr. E. G. McAlpine toured for 79 days visiting 493 institutions and offices in all the districts of the State, besides attending 96 meetings and conferences. Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, during the period he was in charge of the department, toured for 21 days, inspecting 49 institutions and offices and attending 16 meetings and conferences. The touring and inspection work of the Inspecting Officers of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

4. *Statistics.*—The following table shows the total number of institutions and scholars as on 31st March 1938, classified according to management as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Kinds of Institutions	1936-37		1937-38	
	No.	Scholars	No.	Scholars
Government	387	51,723	406	54,972
Local Bodies	4,858	2,22,062	4,832	2,24,763
Aided	1,619	50,032	1,688	55,096
Un-aided	29	2,994	22	2,426
Total ...	6,893	3,26,811	6,948	3,37,257
Private	838	12,885	993	15,640
Grand total ...	7,731	3,39,696	7,941	3,52,897

There was an increase in the number of both public and private institutions of 210 with an increase in the total strength of 13,201 pupils.

On an average there was one school for an area of 3·70 square miles and for every 809 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·86 of the population of school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total

population was 19·05 as against 19·60 in 1936-37. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·31 (8·01), that of girls to the total female population 2·54 (2·44), and that of boys and girls together to the total population 5·5 (5·3).

The following statement shows the percentage of scholars in the different grades of institutions to the total number :—

Institution	Number of		Percentage of	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Colleges	3,279	209	1·27	0·27
2. High Schools	9,643	826	3·71	1·06
3. Middle Schools ...	39,914	6,215	15·38	8·00
4. Upper Primary Schools ...	26,381	13,050	10·16	16·80
5. Lower do ...	1,74,779	56,666	67·33	72·96
6. Special Schools ...	5,590	705	2·15	0·91
	2,59,586	77,671	100·00	100·00

5. *Expenditure.* The total expenditure both direct and indirect on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 67,53,101 (Rs. 66,42,196) and was met from different sources as noted below :—

Sources.	*Amount.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	
State Funds	52,88,469	78·31
Local Funds	5,57,478	8·26
Municipal Funds	87,124	1·29
Fees	5,92,763	8·78
All other sources	2,27,267	3·36
Total ...	67,53,101	100·00

The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of direction, inspection, buildings, equipment and scholarships) amounted to Rs. 51,61,458 and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 15,91,643.

The total receipts under the Elementary Education Fund inclusive of the Government grant and of the opening balance (exclusive of invested balances) amounted to Rs. 27,43,572 and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,65,694.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-0-9 (1-0-7), of which Re. 0-13-2 (0-13-3) was met from State Funds.

6. *College Education (Oriental).*—As in the previous year, provision for the study of Sanskrit language and literature on traditional lines was made in three institutions of the College grade.

7. *Secondary Education.*—The number of High Schools for boys increased during the year by two, a Municipal High School having been opened at Mandya, and an un-aided High School at Mysore. There were consequently 34 High Schools for boys on 31st March 1938 with 9,762 pupils, including 119 girls, on their rolls as against 32 High Schools with 8,704 pupils including 82 girls in the previous year. Of the 34 High Schools, 18 were Government institutions, 14 Municipal or Aided ones and 2 un-aided ones. Additional sections were also opened in some of the High Schools to meet the growing demand for seats.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty-five candidates were registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination. Of these, 3,219 were examined and 1,824 were declared "Passed," the percentage of passes being 57 (47). The University declared 1,040 of the 1,824 passed candidates as eligible for College courses of study, the percentage with reference to the number passed being 57.

8. *Middle School Education.*—Eight new Middle Schools were opened during the year. On 31st March 1938, there were 310 schools with 41,474 pupils including 1,658 girls as against 302 such schools with 38,932 pupils in 1936-37.

There was a fall in the percentage of passes in the Middle School Examination of 1938. Out of 8,843 candidates registered for the Examination 8,717 candidates were examined and 3,580 passed, which amounts to a percentage of 41·0 (50·3).

The Director reports that there is urgent need for additional staff, accommodation and equipment in the Middle Schools and also for increasing the qualifications of candidates to be appointed as teachers in these schools. Government have been allowing additional funds as far as finances permit for appointing additional teachers and for providing accommodation and equipment. In regard to the question of prescribing higher educational qualifications for the candidates to be recruited as teachers in Middle Schools, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit separate proposals for the orders of Government.

9. *Practical Instruction.*—There were 102 practical instruction classes attached to Middle Schools. With a view to encourage vocational education, sanction was accorded to the opening of a Vocational Middle School at Tirumukudlu and to the conversion of the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, into a Vocational Middle School.

10. *Primary Education.*—There was an increase both in the number of Upper Primary Schools and in the number of boys studying in them. The number of Upper Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1938 was 306 with a strength of 30,544 pupils as against 292 Upper Primary Schools with a strength of 30,114 pupils in 1936-37. The Lower Primary Schools recorded a steady increase. The number of schools rose from 5,576 to 5,613 and the number of pupils from 201,570 to 206,762. The increase in the number of schools was due mostly to the opening of Primary Schools on a grant-in-aid basis. There were only 72 schools for adults on 31st March 1938 with 2,204 pupils as against 78 schools with 1,858 pupils in 1936-37.

The working of all the School Boards is reported to be satisfactory.

11. *Special Schools.*- The working of the institutions for training of men teachers is reported to be satisfactory. Proposals for providing better training and facilities to present and prospective teachers are under the consideration of Government.

12. *School of Engineering.*—On the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed by Government, orders were recently passed directing the transfer of the School of Engineering from the Education Department to the control of the Mysore University.

The number of commercial schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 14, but there was a slight increase in the number of pupils.

The Government School for the Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore, had a strength of Rs. 65 (70). The curriculum of studies for the blind and the syllabuses for the general education of the deaf were revised during the year. A table of balanced diet prepared on the lines suggested by the Bureau of Nutrition Research, Coonoor, is reported to have been introduced during the year. The strength of the Municipal School for the Deaf in Bangalore was 22.

13. *Women's Education.*—There were eight High Schools for girls with a total strength of 707 girls as against seven schools with 611 girls in 1936-37. Besides, there were 119 girls studying in boys' High Schools. The number of Middle Schools for girls rose from 38 to 41 with a corresponding increase in the total strength by 713.

The number of separate schools for girls was 533 (540) with a strength of 39·501. In addition, there were 39,459 girls reading in boys' schools. Altogether, the total number of girls under instruction was 77,671 (75,836). The fall in the number of girls' schools was due to the amalgamation of girls' Primary Schools with those of boys.

One hundred and thirty-five girls passed the S. S. L. C. Examination, and of these, 85 were declared eligible for College courses of study. Four hundred and sixty-eight girls passed the Middle School Examination and 216 the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination. The results of the Training Examinations were satisfactory. The total expenditure on Women's Education, including University, was Rs. 7,34,792.

14. *Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*—The total number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians was four with a strength of 350.

15. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of separate schools for Muslim boys and girls rose from 897 to 905 and their strength from 38,087 to 38,882. Besides these, there were 7,235 Muslim pupils reading in other schools. The percentage of Muslim pupils to the total Muslim population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent of the total Muslim population, was 83·04 (81·43).

The total expenditure incurred by Government on institutions maintained exclusively for the pupils of the Muslim community was Rs. 5,92,359.

16. *Freeships and Scholarships.*—The total amount provided for scholarships (including backward and depressed class scholarships) excluding those awarded by the University, was Rs. 1,33,800. Out of 9,762 students in High School classes, 1,262 students enjoyed free concessions either because they were recipients of scholarships or because they were exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities. Besides, 806 students were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 248 free-studentships and 2,616 half free-studentships were granted to other than scholarship holders in the High School classes.

17. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—There were 472 separate schools for the education of depressed classes pupils with a total strength of 11,098. There were 12,259 pupils of depressed classes in general schools. The Adikarnataka and Adidravida pupils who were successful in the S. S. L. C., Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations were 48, 99 and 32 respectively.

The number of hostels and boarding homes intended for Adikarnatakas and other depressed classes was 26 with a strength of 1,041.

18. *Libraries.*—The number of libraries aided by the department remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 21.

19. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 109 to 110. Of these, 27 were Government hostels and the remainder aided.

20. *Scout Movement.*—Two scout and two rover teams were deputed to Delhi to take part in the All-India Ambulance Competitions held during February 1938. Fifty scouts and rovers were trained in the Air Raid precautions arranged by the St. John Ambulance Association, Mysore State Centre. The total membership of the movement was 11,383. His Highness the Chief Scout was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the Scout Headquarters during the year. A scheme for the development of the movement in the State and for enlarging the scope of its activities is under consideration. To facilitate the work of the District Councils in the matter of training camps and to standardise the training given, Mr. S. Byrappa, B.A., LL.B., was appointed as Headquarters Commissioner for training. Thirteen training camps are reported to have been held during the year.

21. *The Girl-Guide Movement.*—The progress of the movement in the several districts is reported to be satisfactory. Miss Hacon, the trainer attached to the Indian headquarters, held training courses in all the districts and a few Taluk Headquarters for a total period of three months.

22. *Physical Education.*—The extra curricular activities in the schools on the side of games and sports were generally satisfactory. It is reported that the question of organising physical education on a systematic basis in schools is engaging the attention of two Special Committees appointed for the purpose.

23. *Medical Inspection.*—Medical Inspection of boys was conducted in the colleges and schools in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the schools in 19 other Municipal areas. Inspection of girls was confined to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore. The number of pupils examined during the year was 25,518.

24. *Conclusion.*—The Marriage of Prince Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wodiyar shortly preceded the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and both the happy events were celebrated in all educational institutions in the State with great rejoicing.

There were five benefactions amounting to Rs. 23,150 for various purposes connected with education during the year.

The Committee appointed to consider questions connected with the expansion of Primary Education have since submitted their preliminary report and the proposals made therein are under examination.

Government are pleased to observe that the work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Permits the entry of Harijans into the temples at Belur and Sravanabelagola up to the limits to which non-Hindus are at present allowed.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 44—35-36, dated 31st July 1936, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, in the matter of permitting Harijans to enter the temple of Sri Chennakeshavaswami at Belur up to the limits to which non-Hindus are allowed.

ORDER No. 1554-1603—MUZ. 294-38-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH—23RD MARCH 1939.

The question of admission of Harijans into Hindu temples, managed by the Muzrai Department, is being urged on Government for a few years past, both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. When the question came up for discussion before the Legislative Council in June 1938, it was represented that the ban on the admission of Harijans to the Belur and Sravanabelagola temples, at least to the point to which non-Hindus are allowed to go, should be removed. It was stated on behalf of Government that there was some difference of opinion in this respect and that the matter would be examined.

2. So far as Sri Chennakeshavaswami temple at Belur is concerned, it is ascertained that non-Hindus are allowed inside the court-yard, so that they can have a view of the architectural work on the outside of the walls of the inner temple and that they are also permitted to go to the places where no worship is conducted. Harijans are allowed, from time immemorial, for three days during the jatra to go up to the Navaranga in the temple. The Agamiks of the Muzrai Commissioner's Office who were consulted in the matter have stated that it is nowhere said that non-Hindus may enter temples consecrated according to the Agama Shastras and that Mahasamprokshane should be performed if Antyajas enter such temples. As a matter of *mamool*, however, non-Hindus are allowed to enter the outer enclosure in some Hindu temples and the devotees have generally acquiesced in this long-standing practice. The Muzrai Commissioner is therefore of the opinion that Harijans may be permitted to enter the temple at Belur up to the point to which non-Hindus are at present allowed.

3. As regards the temple of Sri Gomateswara on the Hill at Sravanabelagola, it is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, that non-Hindu visitors are allowed to enter the open space known as "Rajangana," in front of the deity up to the stone barricade which is at a distance of 12 feet from the image.

4. The general trend of opinion regarding admission into the Sri Chennakeshavaswami temple at Belur and into the Sri Gomateswara temple on the Sravanabelagola hill is that Harijans should be accorded the same treatment as is shown to non-Hindus. Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that Harijans be permitted to enter Sri Chennakeshavaswami temple at Belur and the Sri Gomateswara temple on the Sravanabelagola hill up to the limits to which non-Hindus are permitted to go at present, as indicated above.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department

Directs the filling up of a vacancy in the Standing Committee for Railways, Public Works and Electrical Departments for the remaining periods of the year 1938-39.

READ—

Government Order No. Bl. 45-51—R. A. 2-38-1, dated 22nd—26th July 1938, constituting the three Standing Committees for the year 1938-39 and appointing among other persons, Mr. A. Bheemappa Naik, B.A., Member, Representative Assembly, Chitaldrug, as a member of the Standing Committee for Railways, Public Works and Electrical Departments.

2. Notification No. Rl. 384—R. A. 18-38-35, dated 14th March 1939, stating that Mr. A. Bheemappa Naik, B.A., has ceased to be a member of the Representative Assembly for reasons stated therein.

ORDER No. RL. 401-13—R. A. 2-38-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH MARCH 1939.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that Mr. R. B. Siddabasavaradhya, Merchant, Chintamani, be appointed as a member of the Standing Committee for Railways, Public Works and Electrical Departments, for the remaining portion of the current official year in place of Mr. A. Bheemappa Naik, who has ceased to be a member of the said Committee.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Directs the appointment of a non-official Brahmin member to the Central Recruitment Board.

READ—

Government Order No. 2017-72—E. A. G. 525, dated 30th June 1921, sanctioning the constitution of the Central Recruitment Board.

2. Government Order No. 1020-28—C. R. B. 12-28-1, dated 30th July 1928, appointing two additional non-official members to the Central Recruitment Board.

3. Government Order No. 3605-60—C. R. B. 15-30-1, dated 10th February 1931, directing the appointment of two more non-official members to the Central Recruitment Board, raising their number from five to seven.

4. Government Order No. 5359-450—C. R. B. 11-37-7, dated 20th January 1938, directing the reconstitution of the Central Recruitment Board for a period of two years.

ORDER No. 5288-358—C. R. B. 67-38-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST MARCH 1939.

At the last session of the Legislative Council held in January 1939, some of the non-official members of the Council urged the necessity for the appointment of a non-official Brahmin to the Central Recruitment Board. Government are pleased to accept the suggestion and to appoint *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami, Mysore, as an additional member of the Board, during the remaining period of its term.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Sanctions the continuance, for a further period of one year, of the reduction in the rate of interest on Loans in the Public Branch from 7 per cent to 6¼ per cent and the reduction in the minimum period of the life of policies on which loans are asked for from 5 to 3 years.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 5170-229—G. F. 217-37-2, dated the 10th March 1938, extending for a period of one year the reduction in the rate of interest on loans granted to policy holders in the public branch from 7 per cent to 6¼ per cent per annum and the reduction in the minimum period for which a policy on which a loan is applied for should have been in force from 5 to 3 years.

2. Letter No. A. 372, dated 9th March 1939, from the Secretary, Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, recommending in the circumstances explained, sanction to the continuance of the above concessions for a further period of one year.

ORDER No. FL. 6168-99—G. F. 272-38-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD MARCH 1939.

Sanctioned.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.